

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JULY 9, 1861.

NO. 76.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES Sneed and Mrs. L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either in the Bar or as Circuit
Judge, that he has never been in any degree of
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the person heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court referred to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jan3 w&t-wtf

A. J. JAMES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb3 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,

Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,

Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,

Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

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St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb22 w&t-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,

Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuits
of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Pandleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec6 t-w&wtf

LIGE ARNOLD,

Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Salatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 w&t-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,

Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 wtf

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
apr7 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
business of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-
ments of deeds, and other writing to be used or re-
corded in other States; and, as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of the de-
positions, affidavits, etc.

OFFICE on Main street, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.

OFFICE on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner. sepl7 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. McCALLA,

Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep6 w&t-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimere, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

And every thing necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
If All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country. **No Fit no Sale.** oct6 w&t-wtf

W. WHITTINGHAM,

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartermates, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov27 w&t-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CHA-
YON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
oct7 w&t-wtf

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c. 4 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. mar22 w&t-wtf

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W. WHITTINGHAM,</b

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$1 00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER R.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 9, 1861

The President's Message.

Under the above title, we copy an address of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, to the Congress of the United States. The telegraph, in transmitting it, has evidently marred its language, but its sense is conveyed with terrible distinctness. The document presents the following main points:

1. A statement of the cause of the existing civil war.

2. The action of the administration, in reference to the war.

3. The demand for 400,000 men and \$400,000.

4. An argument in denial of State sovereignty and the virtual assertion that the Union is a supreme consolidated government, not derived from the States, but in effect giving existence to the latter!

5. The right of the Executive, without authority of Congress, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

6. That armed neutrality (as held by Kentucky) is disunion completed.

7. That the war is not for the subjugation of the South, but for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the government.

Other incidental points are presented; but the foregoing comprehend the main points of this most extraordinary manifesto of tyranny and despotism. We have only space to-day for a very brief notice of the several propositions contained in the Usurper's horrid programme; but we shall take them up, one by one, hereafter, and exhibit their monstrous features in all their hideous deformity.

1. In referring to the origin of the war, the Usurper is guilty of the petty trickery of the small demagogues, which assumes the seizure of public property and the besieging Fort Sumter as its beginning. This shallow method of treating the question is discredit able even to the paltry party press; it is criminal and infamous when employed by one in high authority. No one knows better than Abe Lincoln that the true origin of the existing war is to be found, and found alone, in the unconstitutional aggressions of the North against the South. He is a solemn trifler, a wicked miscreant, who attempts to reach no further back than the seizure of Forts, Armories, &c., for the origin of the war. The true originators of the war are those who, for many long years, have persisted in the wanton, wicked, malignant agitation of slavery, over which they held neither moral nor political jurisdiction; those who, reckless of all consequences, have instigated John Brown raids; passed nullification laws under the fraudulent title of personal liberty acts; refused to execute the laws for the rendition of fugitives from justice and fugitives from service; defiantly set at nought the decisions of the Supreme Court; resolved that never another slave State should enter the Union; that slavery should never pass into any territory of the common Union; that slavery should be hedged around and hemmed in, till, by over crowding, by insurrection, by civil war, and by every incidental, accidental and purposed event, it should be forcibly abolished. The guilty conspirators who hatched all these things, are the real disunionists and the real originators of this war of aggression by the North and of defense by the South; and Lincoln and Seward are among the most guilty of them all. Even in mentioning the seizure of public property as the origin of the war, Lincoln does not allude to the fact that all the property seized will be accounted for by the seceding States, according to their own voluntary offers. Neither does he refer to the fact that, if Crittenden's amendments had been accepted by the North, the whole trouble would have been speedily adjusted and the Union preserved. To make out a false case, it was necessary to suppress the truth; and Lincoln did not stickle at that. Nor did he confess his own perfidy in violating his pledge to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter; for that would have deprived him of the false pretext that South Carolina brought on the war by bombarding that stronghold. Outright falsehoods, suppression of truth, and fraudulent pretenses, make the text of this portion of the message. But we pass to the next point.

2. The audacious Usurper, almost in direct terms, acknowledges that he commenced his war by the exercise of powers not delegated to him by the Constitution; but he expects Congress to sanction all his unconstitutional proceedings. To remark upon the arrogance of all this, would be a waste of time and space. Whenever a President may openly assume power denied by the Constitution, and exercise functions of any other department, and coolly tell even those whom he has robbed of just authority that they must sanction the outrage, it is needless to consider the matter in the light of constitution and law; and the people who submit to it, are only fit for despotic rule.

3. The demand for four hundred thousand and four hundred millions of money, is too enormous to require any comment. It is proof, notwithstanding any disclaimers, that subjugation is the mad design of the Usurper.

4. The attempt at argument to prove that the States are the creatures of the Federal Government, is perhaps the most ominous feature of the message. We disdain to squander effort in demonstrating the monstrosity of this stupendous heresy. It is contradicted by the Constitution, by our whole system of

laws, by facts, by history, by common sense, and by every thing, theoretical and practical, pertaining to our institutions. If Lincoln's abominable theory on this subject be true, then are the States left of all sovereignty, shorn of all guarantees for municipal liberty, and reduced to the degraded condition of mere provinces of a consolidated empire.

5. The idea of the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus being lodged in the Executive instead of the legislative department, in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court, is so monstrous as to show that a military despotism is the real structure which the Usurper proposes to build upon the ruins of civil government.

6. Our self-styled Union friends of Kentucky, who claim the paternity of the doctrine of neutrality, will feel themselves excessively complimented by the Usurper's denunciation of it as disunion completed. They have been deluding themselves, and trying to delude others, by the promise (made by themselves, not Lincoln) that the Usurper would respect Kentucky neutrality and leave us at peace. With what face can they now meet their betrayed people, when Lincoln repudiates their promises, calls them in effect traitors, and foreshadows his purpose to reduce Kentucky by force of arms? Will they still pretend that they are statesmen and not humbugging deluders?

7. An army of 400,000 men and a military chest of \$400,000,000 are not meant for the subjugation of the South—oh no. They are only meant to enforce the laws and preserve the government—that's all. Yet every sane man knows that a million of men slaughtered and a thousand millions of money expended, would only make the restoration of the government more and more impossible and more and more undesirable. The real object of Lincoln and Seward is to bring about, as the great incident of the war, the compulsory abolition of slavery, caring nothing for the laws or the Union.

Voters of Kentucky, consider these tremendous questions like thoughtful patriots, and give your suffrage in August for such legislators as will aid in stopping, not prosecuting this diabolical war, by recognizing the independence of the Confederate States.

8. It is somewhat strange that he should be so much disturbed because Gen. Rousseau is advertising for recruits here when he was perfectly composed under the announcement in the columns of the Yeoman of the Knights of the Golden Circle, calling upon their brethren to rally and assist in planting the Confederate flag over the Capitol at Frankfort. Oh, no, this didn't disturb him—and, maybe, for the reason that he is one of 'em.

9. It reads very well—is any time much better reading than the call of the Knights of the Yeoman, to rally and assist in planting the Confederate flag over the Capitol at Frankfort.

10. The Frankfort Yeoman has fairly turned upside down because the Government is enlisting soldiers in Kentucky to defend itself. But the Yeoman is very willing to see companies enlisted in the Eighth District to go and fight against the position of Kentucky.

11. The three paragraphs above are clipped from yesterday's Louisville Democrat. The first two contain an insinuation that the Yeoman approved the call of the Knights of the Golden Circle alleged to have been announced in this paper. We have no recollection of any such announcement in any form in these columns. It certainly never was made in the form of an editorial or advertisement; and in no form whatever did it ever have our approval.

12. The third paragraph from the Democrat contains a misrepresentation as groundless as the others. We are not willing to see companies enlisted anywhere in the State either for the Federal or the Confederate Government. The Democrat is without any warrant of truth for these several misrepresentations, and will but do justice to itself, as well as to us, by retracting them.

13. The submission papers of Kentucky are vigorously trying to educate the public mind to yield passive obedience to any violation of Kentucky neutrality by Lincoln. They are supporting the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and also endeavoring, by false and inflammatory incitement, to produce collisions here in order to afford a pretext for posting Lincoln's soldiers in our midst. They take with perfect humility the kicks which Lincoln's message gives them in calling neutrality "disunion completed." They will soon be begging Lincoln to bring armies here and march them through Kentucky against the South. They will soon swear that neutrality was all nonsense from the beginning, and renounce and loathe it.

14. The Louisville Journal is continually attempting to create distrust as to the loyalty of the State Guards; and yet it calls on the Governor to employ them in suppressing imaginary violations of law. The State Guards are reserved for the more creditable service to which the law assigns them. But if the Journal really wishes military force employed, why don't it call for the services of General Rousseau and his brigade?

15. Coleman Covington, of Madison, is the States Rights candidate for Senator from the Madison and Clarke district.

16. Clifton R. Estill is the States Rights candidate for the House of Representatives in Madison; and Curtis F. Burnam is the Union candidate.

17. Zeb. Ward, Esq., is the Union candidate for the H. R. in Woodford.

18. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Warren, is the Union candidate for the H. R. in Warren.

19. Harrison Taylor, Esq., (late Senator,) and Dr. M. Smith, are the Union candidates for the H. R. in Mason.

20. A LETTER FROM HON. WM. L. YANCEY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Post says a letter has been received from Hon. W. L. Yancey, one of our commissioners to Europe, in which he states that our independence will certainly be recognized by England during the month of August, and that he expects to be at home in September.

21. J. H. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, is the Union candidate for the House of Representatives in Jefferson county. He yields to his fate with his wonted submissiveness.

Excitement at Frankfort—Good Cause for it.

The public mind in Frankfort was much agitated yesterday. Tennesseeans were there, the same we have already mentioned, urging Gov. Magoffin to seize upon this end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, by means of the State Guard, and keep it open for the transportation of all kinds of freight to Tennessee, in defiance of the United States Government. The secessionists in and about Frankfort were co-operating with the Tennesseeans in urging the measure upon the Governor.

His Excellency, early last evening, had not decided how to act. He held the matter under consideration. Hence the great excitement.

If Gov. Magoffin shall do the deed he is pressed to do, he will do it with a full knowledge of its dreadful consequences—with a full knowledge that he is changing peace and serenity into instant and horrible war—with a full knowledge that he is dooming to bloody desolation the State that has confined to him its destinies. He will be taking upon his single soul a responsibility that we should think a million men would not be able to bear.

We are not mistaken in what we have stated. Let our people await the issue—and be prepared for it.—*Lou. Jour.*, 8th.

It is difficult to manage the subject-matter above stated with the decorum which should characterize the discussions of the press—especially in these distempered times. But we will try it.

There was no symptom of unusual excitement or agitation of the public mind in Frankfort as alleged by the Journal. No Tennesseeans were in Frankfort urging the Governor to seize upon the Louisville end of the Nashville Railroad, either on the day named, or on any other day; and no proposition of the kind has been urged upon him at any time by anybody else. Neither were any secessionists in and about Frankfort co-operating with Tennesseeans, or with any others, in urging the measure upon the Governor. Nor has the Governor at any time been undecided as to his course of action. Nor is the Journal mistaken as to what it has stated. The whole matter is a groundless fabrication from beginning to end—not a word of truth in it all—a miserable, malicious, bungling lie.

If the Journal itself has not coined the whole thing, its credulity or stupidity in being misled by some mischievous author of a hoax, or some base and lying spy, is profound beyond conception. But for other matter in the same issue, manifestly designed for inflammatory purposes, we should suspect that the Journal had been imposed on by some unscrupulous informant. The other matter to which we refer, like the above, has been thrown as firebrands before the people, with the intention as we believe, to inflame the wicked, and to bring on some kind of violent collision, in order to make a pretext for introducing Lincoln's soldiers into Kentucky. No denials will dislodge this charge. Too many positive proofs sustain it to make denials now of any avail. The judgment of the discriminating and the just convicts the Journal as guilty past all further question. An honest public will no longer be deceived or misled by the groundless statements of such a wicked and incendiary sheet.

The Military Bills.

Senator Wilson's military bills, which are in a state of forwardness, will attract much attention in and out of Congress, each of which is upon a very important subject. The first proposes to legalize all the acts of the Administration required by the suddenness of the rebellion and the necessities of the emergency. The second is a bill to increase the regular army. The third makes provision for a large increase of volunteers for the war, and makes all necessary provision for our volunteer army. The fourth is a retiring bill to work off the old, infirm, and incompetent officers—to retire them in polite parlance, from active service.

The fifth bill in the series proposes to raise a National Guard of 300,000 men, apportioned among the loyal States according to population. They are to be composed of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, and are to be armed and equipped alike, and be thoroughly drilled, and will constitute a grand reserve—to be called out whenever the President considers their services to be necessary for the protection of the government. This force is not to be put into camp or called away from ordinary business or work, except on certain days in the year for drill. The officers are to be drilled ten days in the year by an accomplished regular army officer. Connected with the bill is a provision to add sixty-eight to the present number of West Point cadets. The Senators of the States are to have the power of nominating, and the President to fill all vacancies. These bills are now in the hands of competent military critics, and will be altered, if it is desirable for the interests of the service.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The West Point Military Academy.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The United States Military School was created by law in 1802. Capt. Alden Partridge was one of its earliest graduates; his name, as borne on the official register, being No. 15; the date of his graduation October 29th, 1806. He remained at the Academy as an instructor from 1806 to 1817, having held the position of Superintendent for nearly two years, from 1815 to 1817. He was displaced in 1817, owing to some maladministration of the Academy, and resigned from the army in 1808. About 1820, he established a private military school at Norwich, Vermont, and subsequently one at Middletown, Connecticut. He exercised no influence, whatever, over the present organization and standing of the Academy; these are entirely due to Col. Thayer of the engineer corps, who succeeded Capt. Partridge in the superintendency in 1817, and who is, with justice, regarded as the father of the Institution as it now exists.

M. West Point, June 28, 1861.

Et Tu Brute.

The military authority established among us, although ravenous with unlawful and despotic acts, are not, it appears, fast enough for the craven press that flatters and subserves the ends of power. The Washington Star—of which we might have expected better things—urges Gen. Banks to suppress, what it is pleased to call, the traitor press of this city, and to make examples of the editors.

This is a goad beyond even the madness of the Northern papers who support to course of government, for even at the North they tolerate the liberty of the press, and indulge in the severest strictures upon the acts of the administration. Coming from one of the profession, the suggestion of the Star is simply disgraceful, and should it survive the furious passions of the hour the editor will be heartily ashamed of it.—*Balt. Repub.*, June 28.

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The Louisville Journal is continually attempting to create distrust as to the loyalty of the State Guards; and yet it calls on the Governor to employ them in suppressing imaginary violations of law. The State Guards are reserved for the more creditable service to which the law assigns them. But if the Journal really wishes military force employed, why don't it call for the services of General Rousseau and his brigade?

It is rumored that Crittenden and Wickliffe, of Kentucky, are preparing a plan of compromise to be presented to Congress. It is, however, quite certain that no compromise measure would receive twenty votes in Congress, even if it were received at all.

Senator Chandler's bill to confiscate the property of rebel officers is a bomb shell in the ranks of the enemy.

Senator Wilson added a section to his bill for organizing the volunteer force. It authorizes the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Quartermaster of each regiment, to draft letters for the troops under their command; the number of the regiment and company. The name of the writer must be superscribed on each letter.

General order No. 40, issued here, constitutes the States of Illinois, Missouri, and the Territories west of the Mississippi river and on this side the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under command of Maj. Gen. Fremont, U. S. A. with its headquarters at St. Louis.

It is believed that Gen. Scott will take the field when the army advances.

We commend the following, in regard to Western Virginia, to the Journal and kindred prints. Will the Journal give this information to its readers?

PUBLIC MEETING IN KANAWHA COUNTY.

A public meeting was held on the 18th of June, at Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., to make arrangements for the defense of the commonwealth against invasion. Mr. Brown, the Union delegate to the Legislature, addressed the meeting. He denounced the Wheeling Convention and opposed any division of the old State. Other addresses followed. The county court appropriated \$15,000 towards arming and equipping volunteers, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That as the county of Kanawha gave a large majority in the recent election against the ordinance adopted by the Convention of Virginia, separating the State from the late United States, it is due to the people of the county to publish to the world the position they now occupy, and which is, that recognizing the great principle which pervades the Declaration of Independence, framed by the immortal Jefferson, and which is the basis of the Republican government, we cheerfully submit to the will of the majority, pronounced with unparalleled unanimity by the State at large ratifying that ordinance.

We further proclaim to the world, that although we differed in opinion upon the adoption of the Ordinance, we are now united, to a man, and firmly resolved to stand by Virginia, one and entire, and defend her soil against invasion of United States troops, whatever may be the pretext with which such invasion may be made.

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